

An inaugural dissertation
on

Pneumonia biliosa

by
James Mays
of
Virginia

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Pneumonia biliosa

This disease comes on, with languor, and debility, which are soon succeeded, by chills, flying pains all over the body; bilious vomiting, and purging, and sometimes diarrhoea and colic; which are followed in a short time by quick breathing, considerable thirst, head ache, and other febrile symptoms. In a few hours the respiration, becomes more difficult and laborious; the patient being seized with pain in the side, extending towards the clavicle, and shoulder, and downwards along the cartilages of the false ribs; sometimes darting from the sternum, towards the dorsal vertebra; attended at this time, with great difficulty, in making a full inspiration, and with considerable pain in coughing.

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These are the symptoms, which for the most part appear, but the patient will sometimes complain of heaviness, and oppression in the breast, probably depending upon that state of the lungs, which the French express by the word engorgement, and which we meet with in *peripneumonia notha*: Sometimes palpitation of the heart, preternatural heat, or cold, are accompanying symptoms.

Cleghorne in treating of this disease, as it appears in *Minorca*, observes that it was not uncommon for the pains to move about in the thorax from one side, to the other. Sometimes they would shift from the breast, to the limbs, and suddenly return to the bowels; in some rare instances, after leaving one side, they unexpectedly attacked the other, and thus proved fatal in a short time. The left side of the thorax was not so liable to be affected as the other; probably the effect, Says Dr. Runk of

the combination of bilious fever, which disposed to hepatic pains, and obstructions.

Whichever side was affected, the sick lay easiest on the opposite; though the generality were obliged to lie upon their backs, or to sit up in bed, with their head erect. The external heat was in some cases less than natural, but for the most part it was very severe; the pulse was variable not only in different persons; but in the same person, at different times, there was a difference in respect to strength in different arms, that of the pained side being most obscure, a natural pulse indicated great danger. Nor was the colour or consistence of the blood, to be trusted, in many it had a white, or pale yellow colour, the serum being of the same complexion, but for the most part, it was red or florid. It frequently changed its appearance in a few hours. Dr Rush observes that from the state of skin, the pulse, and

The condition of the mind is a subject of great importance, and one which has attracted the attention of philosophers and statesmen.

It is a subject which has been treated in many different ways, and which has given rise to many different theories. It is a subject which has been treated in many different ways, and which has given rise to many different theories.

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the blood, that this disease partook a good deal of a malignant nature. The changes in the appearances of the blood, drawn at different times, shew how much they are influenced by the varying state, and force of the blood vessels.

The patient being able to sleep sound in a natural posture, and to make a full inspiration with ease while his thirst, and inward heat are moderate, are favourable symptoms. In this, as in most febrile diseases, there is some remission in the morning; and about the third, or fourth day, Dr. Cleghorn observed a considerable remission, and was sometimes a total cessation of every violent symptom; but this was remarked by him, to be a treacherous remission; for on the fourth or fifth, a delirium suddenly came on, or the breathing became more difficult than ever, and one, or both of those symptoms increasing hourly, the patient expired in a day or two, either

suffocated or raving mad.

When sufficient evacuations have not been made in the early stage of the complaint; nature sometimes relieves herself by some exercise, as a copious sweat, a considerable expectoration, or a discharge of bile; and thus the life of the patient, may be saved.

Dissections exhibit every appearance which we meet with in violent inflammation of the lungs, and in bilious fever, as abscesses in the substance of the lungs, and liver, adhesions, suppuration, gangrenes, and a membrane, the effect of inflammation.

In the pneumonia biliosa or bilious pleurisy of authors; the system labours under two distinct, and violent morbid actions; the one in the liver and stomach, the other in the lungs.

This disease appears after the season of the year; when the bilious or the yellow fever prevails, it often attacks those, who have been debilitated by either

of the above mentioned fevers, hence it occurs after
autumnal epidemics. Those persons who have escap-
ed the bilious fever in the fall, if they have been expo-
sed to its remote Cause; are generally affected with
the pneumonia biliosa in the winter; and Spring.

It is influenced in its violence by the change
of the atmosphere, and Dr Sydenham when tre-
ating of it, observes; "that whoever in the cure of
diseases, has not always in view the Constitution of
the atmosphere, in as much as it tends to produce
some particular epidemic, and likewise to reduce
all the contemporary diseases, to its form, and likeness,
proceeds in an uncertain and fallacious manner."

This remarks of his will apply, very well to the
Complaint; and from what has been said of its dep-
endance upon the same remote Cause producing
the bilious, and yellow fever; it must be evi-
dent that any of the exciting causes of fever

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as very sudden changes in the weather, cold applica-
to the body, when heated, violent exercise, too long
and loud speaking, &c may throw the system into
unhealthy and irregular action, and thus produce
the disease.

As we meet with the synochus fortis, synochus,
typhus, and the typhus pulsus, our remedies must
be various or suited to the varying and opposite
states of the system.

When the pulse is synochus or synochus fortis att
inade with symptoms indicating great morbid ex-
citement, bloodletting should be carried to a
very great extent it should be repeated as often
as occasion may require, and if possible, the blood
should be drawn off early in the disease.

Dr. Blagden after after becoming well acquainted
with its dangerous tendency, and the formidable
and even fatal symptoms, which in almost every

the first of the month of January 1841
I received from you a letter of the 25th inst.
and was glad to hear from you. I have
not yet received your letter of the 28th inst.

but I am sure it will come. I have
just received from you a letter of the 25th inst.
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Case occurred, and that too, in a very short time, unless sufficient evacuations were made, was in the habit of taking from thirty, to forty ounces, of blood from the patient, in the first twenty four hours of his attendance, provided he was called in time. Altho; very great dependance in certain states of the system, is to be placed on the lancet, still our practice would be uncertain were we to rely solely on it.

Purges from the great Secretion, and excretion of bile, are of essential service; they should be of Calomel alone, in the dose of twenty or thirty grains to an adult, or they should be Calomel, combined with Jalap, rhubarb, or the may apple of our country. It is sometimes necessary to give them every day, or every other day, and here as in other violent diseases they will operate more effectually after bloodletting.

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Blisters may likewise be applied, they should as
Dr Cullen observes in all pulmonary affections be lar-
ge, it will be improper to use them untill sufficient
evacuations have been made, unless indeed, in some
cases, when they may be applied in the very
first stage.

Emetics have been highly recommended and they
certainly are entitled to our attention; but should
never be used, when there is great morbid action
and this must be reduced by the above purging
remedies previous to their employment. In support
of what has been said of the efficacy of emetics,
I have been informed by Dr Henry Jackson
of Savannah, that the negroes, who work in the
low marshy grounds near that town, and who
are often affected with the bilious pleurisy in the
winter and spring, never require more than
one small bleeding, after promising this, are

emetic of the tartar antimonii, appears to act like
a charm, removing all the troublesome symptoms
and curing the patient in a very short time.

A circumstance worthy of notice is, that they are
seldom affected with the fevers which prevail in
the Autumn, and which prove so fatal to the
soldiers, but immediately upon the approach of
Cold weather, and during its continuance, they are
subject to the pneumonia biliosa, and are cured
as above mentioned.

In that form of the disease in which the pa-
tient is affected with languor, considerable debility,
and a disposition to faint upon being moved,
and in which the pulse in typhoid, and
typhus, our remedies must be the reverse, of
what is found so essentially necessary, in the
opposite state of the system, above mentioned. Inste-
ad of the Linct, the various Stimulants as

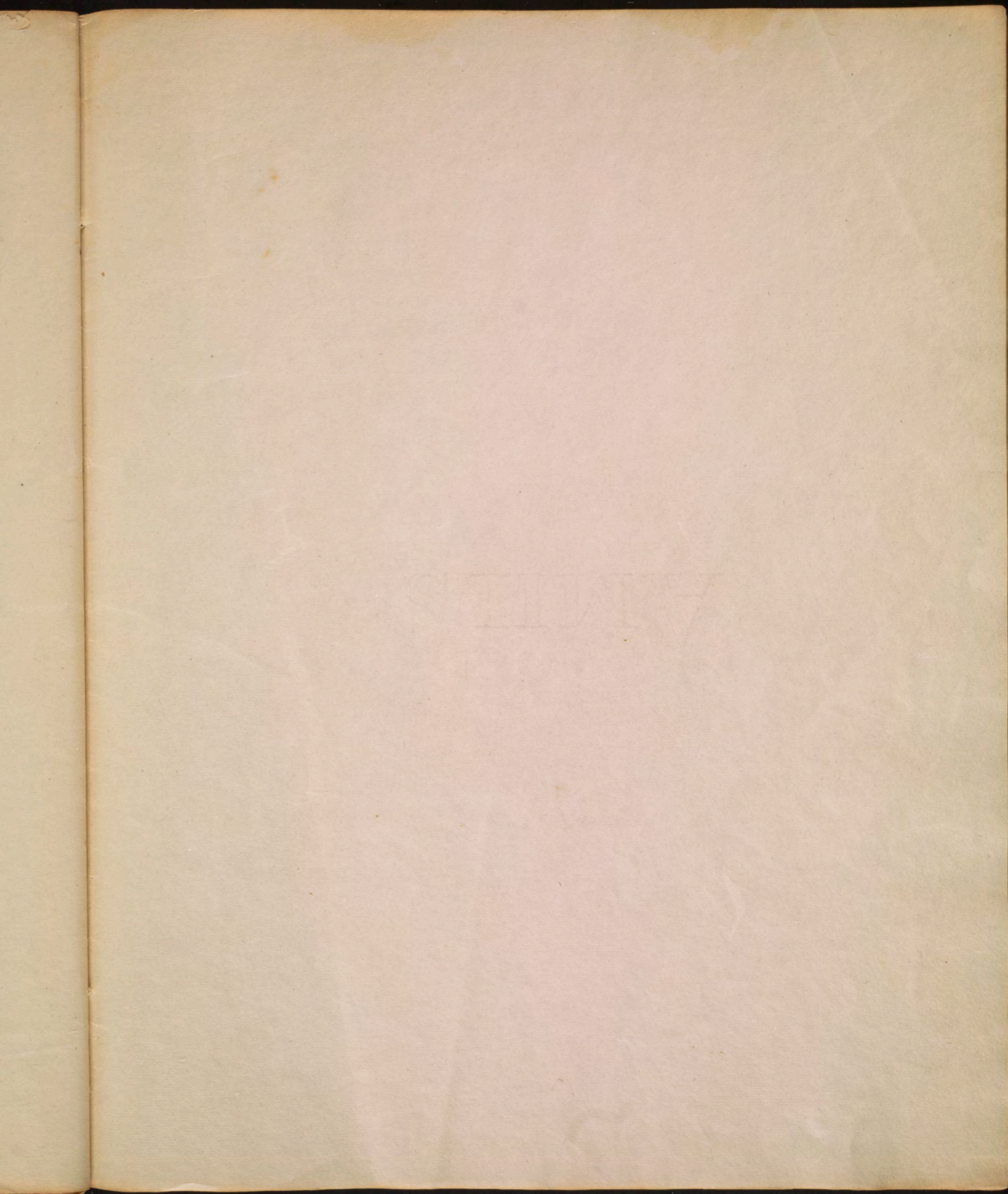
the Volat: alk: opium, the Virginia snake root,
and Camphor must be used.

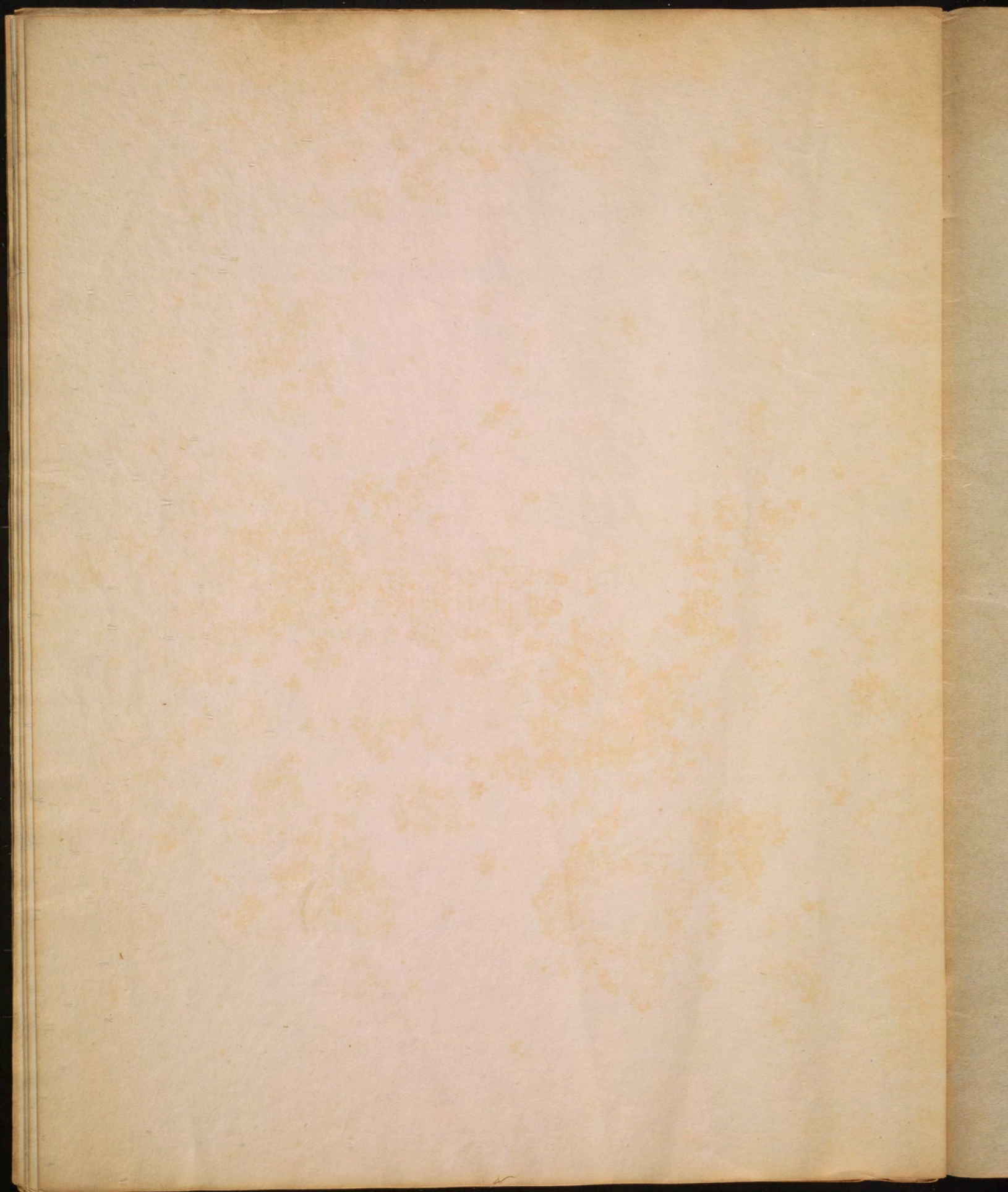
Before giving any one, or all of these it will be
proper to administer an Emetic; from what I
have seen of the good effects of Camphor alone,
and when combined with Calomel, in bilious
fever attended with debility, I have no doubt
but that it will be found a valuable remedy
and this opinion of its probable efficacy is
strengthened from having used it myself in
certain stages of pneumonia vera with adv-
-antage. Blisters may be applied if the pain
is considerable.

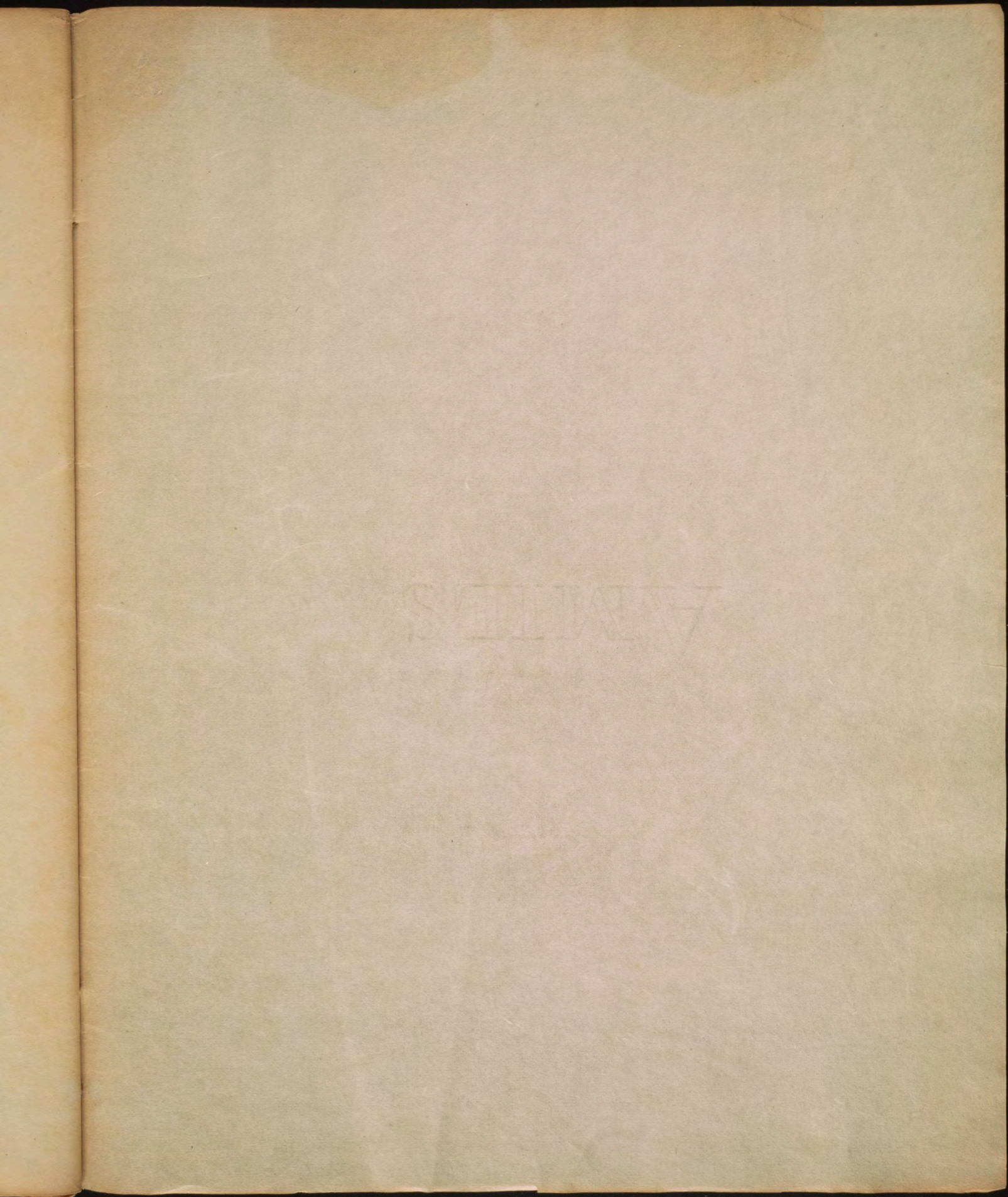
In every stage of the complaint, if the cough,
and difficulty in expectorating, should prove trou-
-soming, demulcents may be given - and opiates
may likewise be employed for the same
purpose - Tonics as the peruvian bark

and Columbo, have been given, and where the
debility is great, or where with this, the disease
puts on the form of an intermittent they certainly
may be used with advantage to the patient,

the account of the first voyage
of Christopher Columbus to the Indies
in the year 1492. The first voyage
of Columbus was made in the year 1492.







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